



C. W. BROWN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Papers mailed in a single envelope \$2.
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GREENCASTLE, IND.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT, 1856,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON DONALDSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

THE CONVENTION.

Recollect, the Peoples Convention will
assemble at Greencastle, on Saturday, the
19th inst., for the purpose of appointing
Delegates to attend the Indianapolis Con-
vention on the first of May, and for other
purposes.

THE NEVER-CHANGING DEMO-
CRATIC PARTY.

But a few years ago, the Democratic
party had incorporated in its creed as one
of its articles of faith, *Eternal and un-
changing warfare against Banks*, to which
all who aspired to become members had
to subscribe before they could be taken in
to full membership. But what is their
doctrine now? The never-changing in-
vincible and invulnerable democracy are
foremost in building up rotten and corrupt
banking institutions; and yet, they never
change! No, never! And all who have
left them and become members of the
American party, have done so, through
mercenary motives and not from principle
or a conviction of what is right and what
the country demands of them as citizens of
a republican government. To prove that
we are correct in charging the Old Line
or self-styled democratic party with having
changed their opinion on the subject of
Banks and banking institutions, we point
to the course of the *State Sentinel*, the
leading and acknowledged organ of the
party, which is now howling like a whip-
ped cur because a few Cincinnati brokers
and stock-jobbers have taken it into their
head to try the bottom of some of the banks
of this State; to the course of Lieut. Governor
Willard, sanctioning and approving the
Bank of Indiana, with all its odious and
rotten features; to the course of every lead-
ing Old Liner in the State—Tom Dowling,
N. Cookerly and a host of other "two
faced" to mention."

But a few years ago, it was one of the
cardinal principles of the Democratic party
to favor the cause of freedom in our new-
ly acquired territories. But what is their
doctrine now on that subject? The in-
mutable, unchanging democracy, where
are they? We have their record. A short
time since, only the 8th of January last,
they "Resolved, That the Democrats of
Indiana fully approve of the principles of
the act extending the laws of the United
States over, and organizing the Territories
of Kansas and Nebraska." Now, the doc-
trine here inculcated is diametrically op-
posed to the doctrine advocated in 1848-9.
The Legislature which elected Mr. Whit-
comb Senator passed the following joint
resolution, and sent it to Congress as the
voice of Democratic Indiana. Read it for
yourself:

"Be it resolved by the General Assem-
bly of the State of Indiana, That our Sen-
ators be instructed, and our Representatives
in Congress be requested, so to cast their
votes and extend their influence to have en-
grafted upon any law that may be passed
for the organization of territory recently ac-
quired from Mexico, a provision forever
excluding from such territory slavery and
involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the
punishment of crimes whereof the party
may have been duly convicted."

Does not this show clearly and unmis-
takeably, beyond "even a reasonable doubt"
that the self-styled democracy are not what
they were once upon the subject of slavery?
We think it does. And are men who are
not willing to follow them in all their wan-
derings in "forbidden paths" to be denoun-
ced, as acting from mercenary and selfish
motives? With what grace do they then
denounce those who have left them and
become members of the American
party? A poor one, indeed!

But a few years ago, the democratic party
professed to be a follower of the doc-
trines and principles laid down by Wash-
ington and Jefferson. But what is their
course now? Foreigners are hugged to
their bosom and the privilege of voting
granted to them before they are citizens of
our State or know anything about the ge-
nius and workings of our government; and
inducements are held out to the drags
and discouragements of the old world to come
into our midst, thus burthening us with
paupers and rendering bankrupt our county
treasuries in their support. To prove that
the self-styled democratic party are not
now followers of the doctrines transmitted
to us by the "Father of his country"—the
great and good Washington—it is only
necessary to quote a brief extract from one

of his letters, written at Morristown, N. J.,
in 1777, just after independence had been
declared. In writing to Richard Henry
Lee, he said:

"DEAR SIR—I take the liberty to ask
you what Congress expects I am to do with
the many foreigners that have at different
times been promoted to the rank of field
officers, and by their last resolve, two to
that of colonels. These have no attach-
ment for the country, farther than interest
bind them. Our officers think it exceed-
ingly hard, after they have toiled, in the
service and have sustained many losses, to
have strangers put over them, whose merit
perhaps not equal to their own, but whose
efficiency will take no denial. It is by the
zeal and activity of our own people that
the cause must be supported, and not by
the few hungry adventurers."

I am, etc., GEORGE WASHINGTON.

But a few years ago, no longer than 1840
at the farthest, drunkenness and dissi-
pation was denounced, by the Democratic
party. Well do we remember the snafes
hurled at the followers of old "Tip
and Tyler too" by the leaders of that party,
for the course they were pursuing in sanc-
tioning the use of hard cider, &c. We
were not then a voter, but we had been
taught by a fond and affectionate father,
who now rests in glory, that in a better
world than this, that intemperance
was wrong, and that sanctioning its
use in any way was calculated to exert a
demoralizing influence; we therefore, look-
ed upon the course pursued by the Whig
party as tending to evil, and our influence,
small it was, was cast in favor of the de-
mocratic party. But what is the course of
the self-styled democracy now? To prove
that they have changed—and that materi-
ally, too,—on the subject of Temperance,
we point to their course in lending their
influence to break down every barrier cal-
culated to stop the onward and destructive
tide of intemperance; and to the fact, that
they are now adopting the very same policy
they condemned in the Whigs in 1840
—when they called them "drunken whigs,"
yes, worse,—"d—d drunken vagabonds,"
who, not having confidence en-
ough in the merits of their cause, were
willing to appeal to the low and debasing
appetite of the poor unfortunate inebriate
in order to carry their ends.

We might go on and point out innum-
erable other instances, to show that the pre-
sent Old Line party is not the Democratic
party of a few years back, but we will dis-
miss the subject for the present.

Dr. W. W. Updegraff, formerly
of Gosport, Ind., not now a citizen of
Kansas, delivered a lecture on Kansas at
the Court-house in this place, on Monday
evening of last week. We did not hear
it but learn it was replete with good sense
and sound and correct doctrine, but little
calculated to place in a favorable light the
efforts of the pro-slavery party and the
Old Liners generally.

Robt. Mann, of Putnamville, at
the proper time, will have on hand a
quantity of Sweet Potatoes Plants.

Mr. Bercheval, appointed Post Master at this place in lieu
of H. W. Daniels, resigned. A very good
selection.

The Putnam Banner says that "Jim
Wilson of Crawfordsville," was in Green-
castle a few days ago, making Old Line
speeches. Mr. Brown, Jim Wilson never
makes old line speeches—he would not be
guilty of so low an act for all the world.
He is a noble minded, whole souled Re-
publican of the right stamp. Mr. Brown,
we presume you meant Sam Wilson. He
is an old liner, and makes at speeches,
sometimes. Please correct the mistake.—
Montgomery Journal.

We "stand corrected," Mr. Journal.—
Sam was his name. Please tell Jim to
come here next Saturday and make us a
genuine American republican speech.

Adjournment of the New York Legis-
lature.

The New York Legislature adjourned
last night, is without funds to pay its way.
The Governor informed them that he
would not call an extra session, and if the
supply bills were not passed the responsi-
bility must rest with the Legislature.

The Senate voted to sit a day or two
longer, but the Assembly determined to
force an extra session, and for that purpose
passed a whole day and evening in wrang-
ling debates. As the apportionment bills
must be passed before next election, it is
probable that the Governor will convene
the Legislature again to-day.

The Old Line party were com-
pletely defeated at the late election in Ter-
re-Haute for township officers.

Circuit Court adjourned last Fri-
day evening. But little or no business
was done during the Court. The "three
cent Elector," James M. Hanna, does up
business but slowly, as Judge.

Mr. Shoemaker's select school
commenced on Monday last, in the old
Presbyterian Church building in the west-
ern part of town. Those wishing to avail
themselves of its advantages should send
in their scholars at the beginning of the
session. Mr. S. is said to be a good teach-
er, careful and attentive to those under his
care.

MLISH.—We notice in the Wilmington
(N. C.) Herald, that the town clerk of that
city advertises that proposals will be re-
ceived until the first of April, "for erect-
ing the town printing, and boarding the
town mules."

OLD TIMES.—In Columbia, S. C., the
old English costumes have not yet died out.
The Sheriff of the court still goes to the
Judge's residence attired in a cocked
hat and wearing a sword, to escort his
Honor to the court-room; and the Judge
goes covered with a long silk robe, in
which he takes his seat on the bench.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION AT INDIANAPOLIS.

The "Commercial Convention" which
has been noticed in the public prints for
some time past, came off at Indianapolis
on Thursday last. A temporary organi-
zation was effected by calling Gen. Steele,
of Parke county, to the Chair, and appoint-
ing C. W. Cotton, of the Sentinel, as Sec-
retary. On motion, Messrs. Larnabee,
of Indianapolis, Engle, of Evansville, and
Gen. Edison, of Fort Wayne, were appoint-
ed a Committee to report permanent of-
ficers.

On motion, Messrs. Ellis, Hoagland,
Major Morrison, Brooke, Hopkins, and
Sulgrove, were appointed a committee to
prepare an Address and Resolutions.—
The "Convention" then adjourned, to meet
at 2 P. M., the chairman stating that by
that time trains would arrive, and bring
delegates to augment their members.

At the appointed time, the Convention
reorganized, with the following gentle-
men as officers: W. H. Thornburgh, of Green-
caste, President; Jno. S. Hopkins of Ev-
ansville, Chas. W. Cathcart of Laporte,
W. C. Tarkenton of Bloomington, James
Mix of Lafayette, and Gordon Tanner of
Brownstown, Vice Presidents; C. W. Cot-
ton, Secretary. The number in attendance
was largely increased in the afternoon, and
those present entered into the spirit of the
movement in good earnest.

The President, in assuming the chair,
said that the convention was not so large
as he had hoped to see it, and attributed
its paucity of members to the important
occupations elsewhere of the Indiana mer-
chants and farmers. Indiana, he said, had
suffered greatly by having substantial bank
paper sent home for redemption by Cin-
cinnati brokers; the commerce of the State
had thus been crippled, and the best inter-
ests of her citizens injured. The Banks of
Indiana had secured their notes well,
and had discounted most liberally to her
community, and it was merely for the ad-
vantage of Cincinnati that Indians were
laid under an odious and detrimental tax.
He proceeded to point out what he consid-
ered the unjust course of Cincinnati, and
declared that the interest of Indiana de-
manded what they should do if possible, af-
ter this condition of affairs. Cincinnati was
not the only place where Indiana could
trade. There was Louisville and the East.

The Committee on Address and Resolu-
tions reported through their Chairman,
that Cincinnati merchants and bankers had
treated the people of Indiana dishonorably,
and had sacrificed the good of the many
to the profit of the few, and that it was the
duty of Indiana to withdraw its trade from
quarters where justice has not been ren-
dered them. The Address states that in-
asmuch as the merchants of Cincinnati had
not, though frequently appealed to, been
willing to treat Indiana fairly, therefore
Indiana should purchase her goods else-
where.

The Committee reported the following
resolutions:

Resolved, That the people of Indiana,
while they believe it the duty of banks to
pay their issue, they censure any systemat-
ic return of the notes home, and believe
that such a course is unjust and most detri-
mental to the interests of Indiana.

Resolved, That we endeavor, by em-
ploying our energies and using our influ-
ence, and invite capitalists of other States
to come and reside among us, so that we
will not be necessitated to purchase abroad
what we may well obtain at home.

Resolved, That a State Protection Or-
ganization be organized as soon as possible
with branches in every County, through
which Association efforts shall be made to
build up home commerce and manufac-
tures, and the means of prosperity that
have been expended in other States, be in
future concentrated on our own.

The Convention, it is said, was a large
and respectable body of men, from various
portions of the State, as well as from
Cleveland, Toledo, Louisville and even
Cincinnati. We find upon reading the
proceedings, that a variety of opinions
were expressed in regard to passing the
resolutions above—some appearing fearful
they might go too far. Upon the whole,
we are inclined to believe this Convention
will have a good effect. Hope such may
be the case. No reasonable objection can
be urged against the policy of building
up a city within our own borders in pre-
ference to centering everything at Cin-
cinnati. We have long thought that Indi-
anapolis, Madison and New Albany should
receive a larger portion of the patronage
of the retail merchants of Indiana than
they have heretofore. This Convention
will probably be the means of effecting
that object.

The Republicans of Wisconsin
have nominated Banks as a candidate for
President.

"THAT CALL"—The State Sentinel, in
a long and labored article, squirms and
twists in forty ways to make it appear that
the charges against the Old Line party,
contained in the call put forth by the Ex-
ecutive Committee of Putnam county, call-
ing for a Convention of the People's Party
on the 19th inst., are false and unfound-
ed. Now, all we have to say at present,
in regard to the matter, is, that if either of
the editors of that sheet, or any other per-
son, will go before legal authority and make
oath that they are not true in substance and
in fact, we will indict him for perjury, and
convict him in every instance. Dare they
do it?

HARD STORY.—There is a lady out in
Arkansas who has had seventeen husbands
during sixteen years, and is still alive and
ready for another!

Lieut. Gov. Willard says laws have no
right to say what a man shall "eat drink
or wear." Well, if he really thinks so,
why was it that he aided in making a law
to prevent men from drinking even "cider."
—*Madison Banner.*

Our people, we notice, are mak-
ing preparation for gardening. The weath-
er is delightful for such work.

KANSAS COUNTRY.

FORT LEANWORTH CITY, K. T.,
March 25th, 1855.

C. W. Brown, Sir.—I am just off a two
weeks' tramp, having walked within that
time, something over two hundred miles.
The cheapest mode of travelling in this
country is on foot. The first few days went
pretty hard with me, but I soon got my-
self "broke in." To let you know how I
stood it, I will just mention that I wound
up my labors, by walking the last eight
miles in one hour and forty-five minutes;
so you must concede, from my "time,"
that my "bottom" is equal to my "speed."
My company consisted of four. Our first
point was Lawrence, some thirty-five or
forty miles south-west of this place. As yet
there is no regular road opened, although
the citizens of the two places are making
all the necessary arrangements to have a
good one in the course of a few weeks.—
From a point ten miles out, we took a trail
through the Indian nation to the Kansas
river, opposite Lawrence. On the north
side of the Kansas river the Delaware In-
dians have a reservation, ten miles from,
and forty up the river, while the Shaw-
nees have a like reservation on the south
side. This region of country embraces the
best portion of Kansas. The first night,
we stopped in the Indian nation, with a
Pennsylvania Grub, who had a half-
breed for a wife, who has been living in
this country some twenty or twenty-five
years; and has a household of children, all of
whom speak English and appear sprightly
and intelligent. Has in a good location,
and has nearly all to country to himself;
his nearest neighbor, being some five miles
distant. Our bill in the morning was but
thirty cents a piece, which was a matter of
astonishment to us, as we had been in the
habit of paying one dollar and fifty cents
for the same, (supper, breakfast and lodg-
ing.) since our first arrival in the territory.
The fare, however, as none of best, fat
pork, corn bread, an coffee, which we
account for his not charging up to the "reg-
ular" rates. We made an early start, and
took dinner at the first cabin on the road,
which was occupied by a young looking
Indian and his wife. From appearances,
I judged they had but lately formed a part-
nership. The Indian was rather surly and
had little to say, yet his squaw was quite
pleasant, and I must say, the best looking
one I have seen in the territory.

Lawrence is on the south side of the Kan-
sas river, beautifully situated, and has a
population of about five hundred. I must
confess I was somewhat disappointed in not
finding a larger place. The buildings,
however, are of a better class than those
of other towns in the territory; the most of
them being built of stone. The inhabitants
are generally Yankees, enterprising and
go-ahead fellows, and cannot fail of mak-
ing it quite a prominent point, in time.

As small a place as it is, it has a fame not equal-
led by the most populous cities of the States.
The broad streets, all up for defence
against the war, are all standing and
complete. There are two
command the town from every direction.
To have taken the place would have re-
quired three times the force the Missourians
had together at any one time. The citi-
zens of Lawrence I found to be a highly
intelligent class of persons. One thing I
recommend them above all others—there is
not a dogger in the place. Our next
point was Topeka, twenty-five miles farther
up the river. The country between the
two places, is beautiful rolling plains, and
pretty well cleared up; but I presume by
going a mile or so off the road plenty va-
cant ones could be had. Topeka is the pre-
sent seat of government of the Free State
Party, and will doubtless be the permanent
one, if the people of the territory are per-
mitted to settle the slavery question for
themselves. We found the legislature in
session. Their proceedings you will have
seen ere this. A more respectable look-
ing body of men I have seldom met. I
received an introduction to half a dozen or
so, and among he rest, Gen. J. H. Lane.
He appears to know what he is about, and
perfectly sanguine of the success of the
Free State Party. I became acquainted
with two other kossiers here—Dr. Cutler
from near Evansville, and a Mr. Daily, a
graduate of Asbury. The latter was a mem-
ber of the legislature, and the former State
Auditor under the new constitution. To-
peka is quite a thriving little place, with al-
ready a population of two or three hun-
dred. Two newspapers are published at this
point, both in favor of Free State. The
editor and proprietor of one, keeps tavern,
has a shingle on as attorney at law, sells
drugs and patent medicines, dry goods,
with a bookstore on one side of his room,
besides claims to keep an intelligence office,
and real estate agency. He is into almost
every branch of business, and successful
at none. From Topeka, we crossed to the
north side of Kansas river, and struck the
military road from Fort Riley to Leaven-
worth, at a significant looking little place
called Indianola, on Golden creek. After
inquiring for a place to stay all night, we
were directed to an Indian cabin, the head
of which was an old Frenchman, by the
name of Jumba; he had three or four young
girls—good looking half-breeds. Several
young men boarded with him, probably
attracted by his daughters; among the rest,
a beardless youth, who was commissioned
judge for that part of the country, by the
pro-slavery legislature. After supper, feel-
ing somewhat fatigued, we soon retired.—
We had hardly done so, however, before
fiddling and dancing commenced in the
next room, and which was kept up till near
twelve o'clock, much to our annoyance.
The performance was wound up, I do

not know. The next morning I saw the
"judge," two other coveys, and the three
girls come out of the same room, rubbing
their eyes and looking for all the world, like
persons who had lost sleep.

Indianola is about sixty miles west of
this place. Between that point and the
Missouri river, there is some very fine
country. Had I time, I would give you
an account of the balance of my trip, the
country over which I travelled, and the
many little "paper" towns which I chanced
to pass through, but will have to defer it
for the present.

I neglected to tell you in my last how
well pleased I was with the nomination of
the American Party, for President and
Vice-President. No ticket could have suited
me better—in fact, the men were my
choice, and so hoisted in the "Banner,"
near six months ago. It is decidedly the
ticket for the times, and will unquestion-
ably suit the Union-loving portion of the
party from every part of the country. I
am sorry to see so much dissatisfaction on
the part of a few papers in Indiana. They
are injuring the very cause they profess to
advocate. Why contend for the restoration
of the Missouri compromise? That is a
piece of utter folly. Free State men in
Kansas do not desire it. All they want is
a fair shake, and if the Republican press
demand it, they could do more for us than
they are now doing. Kansas has this day
three Free State men, to one pro-slavery;
and all that is wanting in the world, to in-
sure a free constitution, is "fair play, and
no gouging." How are we to get it? Not
by the course they are pursuing. They
only make matters worse. The south is
united in her efforts to make Kansas a slave
State, and if the north was only as much
so in favor of a Free State, we would have
no trouble at all. We expect nothing from
Pierce, or any man of his stripe. Fillmore
if elected, we have every confidence will
see that the citizens of Kansas are protect-
ed in their right of determining their own
institutions, without the interference of o-
ther States. This is all we ask. If the Re-
publican press honestly desire to aid Kan-
sas, let them yield "restoration" and put
on more "sympathy." If they are hypo-
critical in their pretensions, and desire
Kansas to come in as a slave State, so as to
give them a chance to cry out against the
slave power, and endeavor to raise a breeze
in the north, so as to cut loose from the
south, let them "go on" with their "rat kill-
ing," be sectional in their aims, and their
ends will never be accomplished, but their
political death is just as certain as twice two
make four. PAT.

THE RIGHT DOCTRINE.

The Rockville Republican we are glad
to notice is on the right track, in its efforts
to defeat Old Lineism. In making a call
for a people's Convention on next Satur-
day, the 19th inst., the Republican says:
"If there ever was a time when the Peo-
ple's party—the only truly national party
of the country—should be united and har-
monized, that time is now. There is more
cause now for every true, conservative
man to tremble and doubt as to the perpe-
tuity of the Union than ever before. The
reckless and wicked course of the present
pro-slavery Administration, in regard to
the settlement of the territories, the dispo-
sition evinced to go to war with foreign
powers, and the utter abandonment of all
principle, is to be deprecated as the great
cause of the dissentient feeling and sec-
tional excitement that now exists. It there-
fore behooves all who are in favor of the
perpetuity of the Union, and the impar-
tial administration of the laws to unite and
displace from power, this sectional and
anti-national party. There is an absolute
necessity, therefore that all the elements
opposed to the corruption of old lineism
should unite on common ground—on one
platform."

ANCIENT AND VALUABLE RELICS.—We
were shown a few days since, by our fel-
low-townsmen, John H. Barr, Esq., two
bills of the famous continental money,
which he has in his possession. They are
genuine curiosities, printed on rough
coarse paper, resembling a card in shape.
One of the bills bears the No. 16,430,
and reads as follows:

"This Indented Bill shall pass current
for two shillings and six pence, according
to an act of the General Assembly of the
counties of Newcastle, Kent and Suffolk,
upon Delaware, in the 15th year of the
reign of his Majesty, George the 3rd,
dated the 1st day of January, 1770. To
counterfeit is death."

The other bill is of the value of ten
shillings, and was printed by BENJAMIN
FRANKLIN. It bears the date of 1755,
and is consequently, over a century old.—
Terre-Haute Journal.

THE FIFTH WIFE.—We learn from the
Covington Journal that a few days ago
Judge Perrie married a man, for the fifth
time. A singular feature in the case is,
that the fifth wife was also the third wife.
The third marriage not proving a happy
one, the parties separated and were di-
vorced. The man married again, and
when death claimed his fourth wife, the
disconsolate widow returned to No. 3,
and again wooed and won her. Judge
Perrie thinks he has tied upon us effec-
tually this time. The lucky man had the
impudence to claim a reduction of the
marriage fee in consequence of the large
business he was doing in that line.

AN INCIDENT.—They met, 'twas on the
side-walk, and he thought to cut a swell,
so he raised his beaver gracefully, bent
his body like an L. She bowed and
smiled so sweetly, that he thought her very
nice, quite forgetting for a moment that
he stood upon the ice. This little recon-
ciling what he did, or how he stood, or
where, he had approached the pavement,
and his heels went in the air, while he
walked his seat, and with a very sheep-
ish look, picked himself up, and "put round
the corner, isn't it very often done,
as far as speed is concerned, at all
events.—*Springfield Republican.*

The following article should have ap-
peared in the "Ag. Department" of the
Banner, but not having room for it there
we place it where it is:

FARMING.

Who would not be a farmer? Living in
independence, peace and plenty, the farmer
cares not for hard times—his coffers are
filled with gold, the products of his own
labor; and his granaries are crowned with
plenty. When Winter has yielded to the
warm breezes and gentle zephyrs of Spring,
vegetation comes forth from its death-like
sleep; the birds chant their merry songs,
and the woods and orchards are fragrant
with the perfume of flowers. The farmer
goes forth with renewed hope and vigor
undisturbed by the conflicting passions or
unjust suspicions of the merchant, the
banker or broker. This is a bank that
fails not—he has but to make his deposits,
and nature yields him a handsome per cent.
in golden grain and luscious fruits. Prosperity smiles on the honest
tiller of the soil. What cares he that
banks break and speculators fail; he can
snap his fingers in the face of grim war,
for he has promise that seed time and har-
vest shall not fail while time lasts. Provi-
dence crowns the labors of his hands boun-
tifully, and fills his store-houses with
plenty. He pursues his peaceful life un-
disturbed by the angry strife of designing
politicians—their frowns or smiles disturb
him not, for he desires not to share the
spoils. His dealings are with the pure,
the beautiful and true—the opening flower,
the bright sunshine, the green meadows
and ripening harvest are his companions;
from them he may learn lessons of wisdom
if he shuts not his heart to their beautiful
teachings, and in the quietude of his own
home, almost forget that the world is filled
with oppression, strife and wrong. Yet
we sometimes see farmers discontented,
restless with this pure life, and anxious to
plunge into the battle of political strife,
and warfare, or phrensy of speculation.—
But we are glad that agricultural and hor-
ticultural pursuits are occupying such a
large share of the public mind. Farmers
are waking up to their own interests—there
is a growing taste for rural embellishments,
choice fruits, farm stock and agricultural
productions, all of which bespeak that our
march is onward. We have often felt
when we have looked at the farm-house
standing so desolate and forlorn, without
a shade to shelter it from the sun, or shrub
or flower to adorn or beautify, it was not
to be wondered that children were anxious
to leave the home and occupation of their
parents, when it was so unattractive.—
But coming events cast their shadows
before, and we expect ere long to see
young men engaging more generally in the
pursuits of agriculture—leaving those
lighter employments which they have
hitherto monopolized, to women.—
The broad and fertile acres of the West,
stretching far and wide only wait the
busy hand of the husbandman, to bless
his toil with a rich reward. Almost all
trades and professions are filled full to
overflowing—still young men of talent
and energy press into them. Why? Be-
cause they are more remunerative? No;
for farming is more profitable, pecuniarily,
than any other business. But because,
forsooth, they think it more genteel, they
shrink from the employment of their fathers,
which is of all the most honorable.—
What a shame that those who should glory
in being nature's noblemen, should
spurn the strong arm and stalwart frame,
and content themselves with the feminine
employment of measuring ribbons and
tape, for the sake of being thought more
genteel or refined.—*Ind. Farmer.*

RECRUITS FOR WALKER'S ARMY.

WALKER'S position in Nicaragua is now
the rallying point for filibusters, and is
valued as a fulcrum, upon which leverage
will be brought to bear to conquer the en-
tire group of West Indies, and all Central
America and Mexico, then to absorb our
cotton growing States, and build up a
prodigious nation. Dreams of a place in
history beside HERCULES COXTER, of ac-
complishing all that ARON BURN was ac-
cused of aspiring to, of winning the dia-
dem of a Central American empire—and
all the stupendous extravagancies of such
ambition—are evidently almost a-
wakened teeming in the brain of Walker.
But the climate will probably be his worst
foe, and will nip in the bud all his grand
prospects, by devouring the men of the
north on whom he depends. Providence
holds the fevers in reserve for the wild and
desperate spirits known as filibusters, who
desire to make for themselves fame as the
Buccannors of the nineteenth century.—
The telegraph yesterday informed us that
a large force had set out from New Orleans
to join Walker; and we learn from the New
York paper, that on Tuesday last, the steam-
er Orizaba, carried out over three hun-
dred men for Walker though the U. S.
Marshals boarded the vessel and searched
her, and made some arrests.—*Cin. Com-
mercial.*

CHARLEY Hagerhorst, the accommo-
dating Messenger of the American Express
company, has again laid us under obliga-
tions for late Cincinnati papers. During
the present uncertainty in the arrival of
the mail, these favors are particularly
prized. Patronize the American Express,
gentlemen. It is one of the "institutions"
of the country—it is!

NEW YORK, April 11.—Last night a fire
broke out, in the extensive packing-box
manufactory of Hawley, Lorry & Co., on
Gold street. From the inflammatory nature
of the material, the flames spread rapidly
through the entire premises, extending to
Rider's alley. The building was five sto-
ries high; and the fire extended to the two
upper floors of the type foundry of Hagus
& Co. Two buildings, Nos. 40 and 42, oc-
cupied by the packing-box factory, will be
almost a total loss. The loss is estimated
at from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars.
No insurance.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—SENATE.—The
Senate passed forty-eight bills, including
one for the relief of officers and soldiers of
the army, who sustained losses from the dis-
asters which occurred to the steamships
Winfield Scott and San Francisco.

HOUSE.—The House discussed and passed
the bill for the relief of Ex-Minister, J.
S. Pendleton, in compensation for extra di-
plomatic services.

Both Houses adjourned until Monday.

Light and duty are like two palm trees
which bear fruit only when growing side
by side.

Our friend, C. C. Butler, has started
a daily paper at Indianapolis, called "The
Daily Evening Gazette." The first two or three
numbers have been received by us. It is a well
edited, and we hope it may meet with suc-
cess.

THE CAMELS.—The camels and dra-
daries purchased and otherwise procured
by Major Wayne and Capt. Porter, for the
appropriation made for the

(continued)

RE Soon the time for sowing will be here; and, remember, those who sow no seed, neither shall they reap!

WALL PAPER!
A great variety of Wall Paper, at
FRAZIER'S

day (7th day) of May, 1856, at 12 o'clock, M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
Attest: JOHN S. SPANN, *Secretary*.

NEW ARRIVAL.—A new arrival of Miscellaneous books, at
PICCOLI'S BOOK STORE.

11 Ways of Life for the young by Weaver,
for sale at
DICKS' BOOK STORE.

THE GREAT RED DRAGON, or Master Key
to Popery, for sale at
DICKS' BOOK STORE,
North-side Square.

Indianapolis, Feb. 29, '56-1yr.

ROSABOWER, by W. C. Larnbee, for sale
at
DICKS' BOOK STORE.

PAYARD TAYLOR'S wool - for sale cheap
at
DICKS' BOOK STORE.

YARPER'S, Gosham's, Godley's, Putnam's, and the Knickerbocker Magazines; also Leslie's Journal, Leslie's Gazette of the Fashions and the Penn Month, Yankee Notions &c., may be found regularly.

DICKS BOOK-STORE,

